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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

APPRECIATION

HIGH COMMISSIONER.

COMMONWEALTH OFFICES,
72 VICTORIA STREET,
WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W.

SIR,—What a wonderful century for the United States and the world, as well as for *THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW*! The long-sustained achievements of your magnificent *REVIEW* fill my memory with perennial vistas of mental beauty,—noble monuments of intellectual power,—living waters leaping to the sunshine and gliding into the heart of hidden things.

Your *REVIEW* is worthy alike of the Young Mother of Freedom, and of her great Ancestress.

Like them you have always shown what justice and good faith can accomplish for those whose appeals to force come last of all.

G. W. REID.

SIR,—I desire to extend to the management of *THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW*, and to you personally, my sincere congratulations upon the advent of the one-hundredth anniversary of your good magazine. The existence of any institution for that length of time is certainly due to great merit, and I feel that I am voicing the sentiment of many thousands of people when I say that *THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW* is a periodical of which every American should be proud. I have this day ordered my subscription renewed.

SIMON J. STRAUS.

LIGONIER, INDIANA.

SIR,—Although of opposite political faith, I desire to thank you for the excellent editorials which have appeared in *THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW* within the past five or six months. I have read them with great interest and always wonder "how you do it." Your editorials on the European war situation and on the political outlook in this country are quite illuminating. Nor is there anything in any of the current magazines quite so interesting as the reprints in your "100th Anniversary Year."

SAMUEL H. THOMPSON.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

SIR,—After reading the hundredth-anniversary number of *THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW*, I was not at all astonished at it flourishing throughout the last century. It was a real pleasure to read the manuscripts of such great men as Thomas Jefferson, John Q. Adams, and Benjamin Franklin; also the poems of Byron and William C. Bryant. I can readily see what a

prominent part THE REVIEW has played in forming this great Republic of ours. We see, from the letters passed between Jefferson and Adams, that great men differed in their opinions as to war and its maintenance then as well as now.

I have had the pleasure of reading but one other copy of THE REVIEW besides the January number of 1915. I am delighted with it and am sorry that the people in Georgia and in the South are not thirsty for such periodicals as it is. I regret that the inferior periodicals of fiction and romance fill the news-stands down here instead of such bounteous storehouses of knowledge as THE REVIEW. I hope to witness the day when all the news-stands in our Southland will have to supplant the inferior periodicals with such as THE REVIEW, causing us to aspire to a higher plane of knowledge.

I realize what the trouble is down here. Our people are not educated to think for themselves and do not realize their duty in regard to education. We need an awakening along this line.

I see the need of THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW in every home in our Southland, and, were each home advanced in culture to appreciate it, we would develop a high standard of civilization, attaining a *real true democratic republic*.

I felt duty bound to express to you and your associated writers my appreciation of your ancient as well as up-to-date periodical through this medium.

ROBERT L. MILLER.

MONROE, GA.

DOES PROHIBITION PROHIBIT?

SIR,—I wish to make a confession and a request.

I do not like to go on record with an admission of failure in anything, and yet after seven years of iteration and reiteration it seems to me that I have not succeeded in making clear two points that are most frequently discussed in connection with the liquor problem.

One of these is that "prohibition" is not intended to prohibit. The second is that dragon's-tooth question, "Why, if prohibition does not prohibit, do the liquor men oppose prohibition?"

Having made my confession, I wish now to make my request, and this is, that you give careful consideration to the following very earnest attempt to make clear these points.

Not long ago, the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, one of the members of one of the prohibition flying squadrons, was speaking in Chicago, and in the course of his speech said:

I was in New York. I found a little girl three years old, working with her hands to make a few cents at eight o'clock at night.

There are many hundreds such in New York.

That child's father is a drunkard. There are thousands of such drunkards and of such children in the cities of this country.

We purpose to abolish the drunkard and rescue the child.

On such grounds is the prohibition movement based. The prohibition oration pictures actual or exaggerated evils growing out of the abuse of the use of liquor, and then proceeds to demand, not the abolition of the use of liquor, but what is called the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquor.

With the possible exception of one case, now being tested in the courts,